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Mississippi State Department of Health

## 2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Mud Creek Water Assn.

Public Water System Name

PWS# 0580020, PWS# 0580021, PWS# 0730026

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

## CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	(6.23.21 + 6.16.21)
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other In lobby of office + posted to Front door	6-16-21
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL)	

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Janice Russell  
Name

Manager  
Title

6-23-21  
Date

## SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Mud Creek Water Association  
PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026  
June 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2021 JUN 14 AM 7:57

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eutaw - McShan Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662.489.6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second Saturday of October at 8:00 AM at 7360 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS IS # 580020		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.66	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2017/19*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	130000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.5	.73 – 2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 580021

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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### Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.1885	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.118	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	94000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	0 –1.79	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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### PWS ID # 730026

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	120000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016*	.001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2020	.8	.34 – 1.34	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi

County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County

Mississippi, the Publisher of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. Mud Creek Water

Enter Report  
has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively to wit:

On the 23 day of June, 2021

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

23 day of June, 2021

Imy Criddle  
NOTARY PUBLIC



RECEIVED OF \_\_\_\_\_ payment in full of the above account  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2021

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY Lisa Bryant

New Albany, Miss \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

To The New Albany Gazette

Re: Publishing \_\_\_\_\_  
Case of \_\_\_\_\_

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 New York State Department of Health  
 Albany, New York 12242-0500  
 July 2021

Water is essential to our health and well-being. We are committed to providing you with safe drinking water. This report is required by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) to be published annually. It provides information on the quality of drinking water in the New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) public water supply system. The report is required by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) to be published annually.

The information presented in this report is based on the most recent data available. It is intended to provide information on the quality of drinking water in the New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) public water supply system. The report is required by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) to be published annually.

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PWS ID # 580620

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Parameter	Unit	Test Results	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Health Effects
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
1. Arsenic	As	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to arsenic through drinking water can cause skin lesions, cancer, and other health problems.
2. Barium	Ba	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to barium through drinking water can cause constipation, muscle weakness, and other health problems.
3. Boron	B	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to boron through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems.
4. Cadmium	Cd	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to cadmium through drinking water can cause kidney damage, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
5. Chromium	Cr	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to chromium through drinking water can cause cancer, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
6. Copper	Cu	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to copper through drinking water can cause gastrointestinal problems, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
7. Fluoride	F	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to fluoride through drinking water can cause dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis, and other health problems.
8. Lead	Pb	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to lead through drinking water can cause developmental problems, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
9. Manganese	Mn	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to manganese through drinking water can cause neurological problems, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
10. Nitrate	NO3	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to nitrate through drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
11. Nitrite	NO2	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to nitrite through drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
12. Selenium	Se	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to selenium through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
13. Silver	Ag	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to silver through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
14. Sodium	Na	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to sodium through drinking water can cause hypertension, reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
15. Sulfate	SO4	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to sulfate through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
16. Thallium	Tl	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to thallium through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
17. Vanadium	V	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to vanadium through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.
18. Zinc	Zn	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to zinc through drinking water can cause reproductive and developmental problems, and other health problems.

Guidelines for Products

1. Arsenic	As	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to arsenic through drinking water can cause skin lesions, cancer, and other health problems.
2. Barium	Ba	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to barium through drinking water can cause constipation, muscle weakness, and other health problems.

PWS ID # 580621

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Parameter	Unit	Test Results	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Health Effects
1. Arsenic	As	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to arsenic through drinking water can cause skin lesions, cancer, and other health problems.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Lisa Bryant who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached: And Creek Water Association

Water  
Report

Was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 Consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 93 Number 24 on the  
16 day of June 2021

Volume \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

Volume \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

Volume \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular sessions in the year 1935

Lisa Bryant Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16 day of  
June 2021

Louise Grubbs  
Notary Public

Printers fee \$ 641.25







